

THE BUGLE.

Olive Leaves for the Continent.

We publish the following, from a tract, for which we are indebted to Mrs. Tracy, which will acquaint our readers with the means by which the friends of peace in England are disseminating their principles over Europe.

"We would earnestly solicit the attention of every friend of Peace to a plan which we have set in operation for bringing the principles of our common cause regularly before the half-blighted millions of the continent of Europe. This is the monthly insertion in the leading journals of France, Germany, and other countries, of a tract called an Olive Leaf for the People; and occupying one or two columns of an ordinary newspaper. This Olive Leaf contains several articles embracing short Christian and moral arguments to prove the sinfulness, inhumanity, waste, and folly of war; statistics, carefully collected, showing the bearings of the war-system upon the people of different countries; and the testimonies of statesmen and of great and good men to the manifold evils of the system. Arrangements have been made with thirteen of the most influential journals on the continent, for the monthly insertion of these Olive Leaves; viz., Paris 1, Berlin 3, Hamburg 1, Vienna 1, Leipzig 1, Augsburg 1, Cologne 1, Frankfurt 1, Stuttgart 1, Bremen 1, St. Petersburg 1. Through these journals we are now reaching nearly a million of minds, scattered all over the continent of Europe. Thus a vast and permanent circle of readers is secured, upon whose attention we may press the great principles and facts connected with Peace, present upon present, line upon line, from month to month, and from year to year. It is truly a work which may be expanded into a vast educational system, embracing in its influence all the populations of the continent. It resembles the dispensation of the dew; so equable and quiet is its working, and so necessary that it should be conducted without any noise or ostentation, that the Christian women of England and Scotland, and other countries, were earnestly solicited at the outset to make this mission their own, and to sustain it with their sympathy and support. To this appeal they have most generously responded. Already, about forty Ladies' Olive Leaf societies have been formed, for this purpose in Great Britain, besides several in the United States and in Germany. Each of these societies, either by contributions from its members and their friends, or by the proceeds of needlework, undertakes to raise a certain sum for this mission during the year. The cost of printing and distributing these Olive Leaves in the journals we have mentioned, is about 3s. per 1000; thus the gift of a guinea will send 2000 into as many family circles in France or Germany. A shilling will send our Dove of Peace to 300 homes, and one penny to 25. The smallest contribution, therefore, will perform a precise work, which the giver may realize and enjoy. Every penny will go directly to the object, and produce an effect. The child that can give only a halfpenny, may drop, with its little hand, these seed-thoughts of Peace and Human Brotherhood into a dozen hearts and homes.

"ELIZABETH BURNETT.

"3, Winchester Buildings, London."

There is another effort which Elizabeth Burnett has warmly advocated in Newcastle on two or three occasions, and with which the Olive Leaf Society are desirous to co-operate, viz., the substitution, as far as practicable, of Free Labor Produce for articles produced by the unpaid toil of the Slave, with a view to discourage that crying sin of our age, Negro Slavery. Much may be done in this righteous enterprise by the distribution of tracts and papers, and the employment of suitable lecturers to advocate the claims of the Slave. Funds, however, for both purposes, are indispensable; and the Secretaries and Treasurers will have much pleasure in enrolling the names of members and receiving subscriptions for the Ladies' Olive Leaf Society. Gentlemen who are inclined to co-operate, may hand in their names as members of the League of Brotherhood, the subscription is 2-6 per annum.

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, the central organ of the Whig party in Ohio, defends Mr. Vinton's Whig candidate for Governor, who is accused by the Free-soilers of the sin of voting in the last Congress to lay on the table, a resolution prohibiting slavery in the territories. The Journal says Mr. Vinton relied on the sufficiency of the Mexican law to exclude slavery, and says it was this law which gave California to the North; and hence infers that if the policy of Mr. Vinton and Gen. Taylor had been adopted, the North would have obtained all the territory acquired from Mexico without agitation.

Yet this same Journal cordially supported the resolutions of the legislature instructing senators to support the Wilmot Proviso.

Now, if the Mexican law was enough to exclude slavery, why did all the Northern States insist on the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso? Was it merely to agitate—or rather, does not their unanimous declaration prove that they believed the Mexican law to be of itself null and void? The truth is, the North has been guilty of three distinct self-contradictions on this subject. First, she pronounced for the Wilmot Proviso, and required its insertion in the Mexican treaty, or in a law to govern the new territory. Then she declared the Mexican law had the effect of the Wilmot Proviso—was equal in force to an American law. And, finally, she insisted on admitting California as one State, and defended the exclusion of slavery as the will of a people in adopting their own institutions. Now if the Wilmot Proviso were proper, or if the Mexican law were in force, the right of a people to determine their own institutions was denied—for either of them would exclude all but such as think one way.

The right of a people to determine their own institutions has always been denied by the North. It was denied when the Missouri compromise was made, as well as in 1848, 49, and 50—and by this pertinacious denial, the North has acquired two-thirds of the territory of the Union.—Southern Press.

It is not what we earn that makes us rich, but what we save; it is not what we eat but what we digest, that makes us fat; it is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned.

A Home for the Colored Man.

Among the arrivals in New York, by the steamer Prometheus, a few days since, from Jamaica, was the Hon. Wm. Wemyss Anderson, a prominent member of the bar of that Island, and one of its most respected citizens.

Mr. Anderson visits the United States under a commission from the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica, to investigate a subject in which at this peculiar crisis the American people are especially interested, and which is indicated by him in the following extract from a private note addressed to one of the editors of the New York Evening Post:

"I am instructed by the Legislature of Jamaica to inquire and report to what extent, and in what way, the free colored inhabitants of America might be induced to emigrate to our Island, and to colonize there as laborers, tradesmen, or agricultural settlers. The recommendation of Jamaica to them is, that they will be received on a footing of perfect social and political equality with the whites; while here, I suspect, they never will be. The British West Indies, therefore, is surely their proper home. It affords ample field for their enterprise, especially for agriculturists. Their children, may, if properly qualified by education, rise to the highest positions in society. It will be in their hands to make a country for themselves. Should men of capital desire to embark upon a career in agricultural, or commercial, or manufacturing enterprise, I would ask them to look at the soil, and its varied and rich productions, fostered by a climate equal to Italy; on our numberless idle mills and water-powers for every description of manufacture; and on our position on the great highway now opening for the commerce of the world across the Isthmus of Panama. Let there be a large emigration of the free colored inhabitants of all classes, and let them be accompanied also, if possible, by capitalists, with a determination to make that country great, and wealthy and happy, and to draw close the bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse with this noble country. Surely this is better than the war of prejudice (for it must be admitted that neither reason nor religion justify it), that is ever going on. The white man will readily and cordially respect the colored man, when he finds him in a new position. Perhaps the establishment of a large colored community like Jamaica, in the vicinity of the States, would accelerate more than anything else the downfall of the reign of prejudice. It is only six days sail that is required to reach Jamaica's perpetual summer climate. Have you no capitalists that would venture a mammoth steamer on such a line?"

Another Filibuster Expedition.

We are no sooner out of one difficulty, caused by the disposition of citizens to interfere with the government and prosperity of a foreign country, than we are likely to run into another. The Cuba expedition, for the last month, has absorbed every thing else, and even diverted the attention of an invading party of Filibustering Americans from what seemed to be a less attractive adventure; but now that that enterprise had failed they will probably return to their original project. We understand from a source which lends us to give it implicit credence that for some time past a number of Americans have been concentrating upon the Rio Grande, near Fort Brown, to assist in an attempt to revolutionize the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. At the last account they numbered some three hundred men, ready for the expedition, and were waiting the signal from Carranza, a noted freebooter in that State for years past, and well remembered for his depredations upon small parties of American troops in that part of Mexico, during the last war. He was to have taken the lead in a pronunciamento and the revolution of Tamaulipas, and the Filibusteros from Texas were to invade the Territory and aid in the establishment of the new government. As we have said, the prospects of a revolution in Cuba, under the flag of Lopez, diverted the attention of our Tamaulipas Patriots, and we recollect that one of the accounts for the New Orleans papers, stated that about three hundred men had congregated about Mustang Island, waiting the arrival of a vessel to take them to Cuba. They did not go, however, and now the old expedition will be, no doubt, revived. There are many men in this country who are disposed to engage in any enterprise rather than to do hard work, and hence it is that expeditions of this kind are so popular. Other men profit by them in various ways, in furnishing supplies, steamers, &c., in fitting out expeditions at enormous profits, and in picking up all the spare change which is to be found among such a number of men collected together. One would think that the very name of the freebooter who is to take the lead in the Tamaulipas expedition, would be sufficiently repulsive to deter any American from engaging in such an enterprise, but it is quite certain it is not. We hope that the government, already probably advised of this folly, will take the most decided measures to disperse those engaged in it.—Missouri Republican.

An Editor after the Elephant.

To give the Virginians an opportunity of witnessing the doings in Boston during the Railroad Jubilee there, excursion tickets are offered them for only \$18; and among those who are bound to be on hand is R. B. Stemple, Esq., editor of the Fredericksburg News, who announces his determination thus to travel.

"We are going to Boston. Si Deo volente we shall leave on the 8th, and see with our eyes the GREAT people of whom in the last 3 or 4 years we have said many hard things and thought much worse. We shall behold for the first time, Yankee institutions, Yankee enterprise, and Yankee thrift. We shall visit Faneuil Hall, Banker Hill, and stand at the tomb of Warren. We shall tread that sacred ground trodden by those heroes and patriots who gave the first impulse to the revolution. We expect to hear Theodore Parker, Garrison, and Fanny Wright. We shall see what an abolition gathering, and talk to them, too, if they will hear us. We shall go to Lowell, examine their factories, look on their far-famed factory girls, and contemplate the fruits of a productive soil. In a word, we shall go in their highways and by-ways, and examine things as they are, resolving to form an unprejudiced opinion."

Mrs. Farnham's Ranch in California.

A Californian correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury called on Mrs. Farnham lately at her farm near Santa Cruz, California, and thus describes the interview. It will be remembered we had in our counting-room, a few days since, a specimen of hundred-bushel-acre wheat, grown on Mrs. F's grounds.

In Santa Cruz (the writer says) I called on Mrs. Farnham. I found her not at home, but met there a Miss Bruce, who received me kindly, and not only kindly but familiarly, simply exclaiming Mrs. F. for being absent on a field where she overlooked some work. After some conversation, where I struck a number of rich veins, of course without medially bleeding them, I discovered that she was a highly educated Scotch woman, and learned that she, with another lady from Massachusetts, and an Irishman, were in partnership with Mrs. Farnham, something like a Fourtite association. Miss Bruce had the care of the garden, Mrs. Farnham from Massachusetts, the housework, Mr. Farnham of the fields, and the Irishman of the hard coarse work.

The farm is delightfully situated in the bottom of a green hill covered with wood, close by a running stream, and a little mill with a prospect over the shore land of Santa Cruz, and a glimpse of the Bay of Monterey. The country there is beautiful, romantic and idyllic at the same time. We were regaled by a glass of rich milk and some fruit, and being anxious to see Mrs. Farnham, Miss Bruce gave us the direction. We took to our mules, passed a shadowy, poetical path through thick wood, flower bushes, chestnuts, and some highly aromatic shrubs, and, evening, and soon saw a group of people, consisting of a ploughman behind a heavy plough drawn by four oxen, led by a boy, and commended by a Lady, whip in hand.

"We were certain we were right, and dismounted, but could not help first looking into a book which we discovered near by, which proved to be Miquet's History of the Roman Republic. Soon we were in the presence of the group. Compliments were exchanged. Mrs. Farnham apologized for her dress, which consisted of a Massachusetts calico bonnet with a short tunic and wide pantaloons of the same stuff, over light boots. She said she was not able to do anything in the long frocks; when going up stairs or up hills she was obliged to keep it up with her hands, and going down stairs and down hill it troubled her, besides it killed so many little plants in the garden; so she had resolved to do away with it. Miss Bruce had adopted the same style."

How to Detect Counterfeits.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark neat appearance.
2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or rock ground looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.
3. Examine well the faces, see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like. Particularly the eyes.
4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.
5. Examine the medallion ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.
6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or if sloping, of a uniform slope.
7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c., see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.
8. Observe the round hand-writing engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This is in genuine notes invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.
9. Notice the imprint or engraving name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeits seldom do it well.

Opinions of Distinguished Southerners.

CALHOUN ON RESISTANCE.

"Come what will, should it cost every drop of blood and every cent of property, we must defend ourselves, and if compelled, we would stand justified by all laws human and divine."

"If we do not defend ourselves, none will defend us; we will be more and more pressed as we need, and if we submit we will be trampled under foot."

"I say for one, I would meet any extremity on earth rather than give up one inch of our equality—one inch of what belongs to us, as members of this great Republic."

"Whenever a free people permit their fears to control them in refusing to vindicate their rights, they are ready to be slaves, and only wait for a despot who has more courage than they have, to make them such."

"There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their minds not to be slaves; that is, if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission, we should take resistance at all hazards.—Calhoun's Speeches and Letters.

A CLOWN'S JOKE.—The following quotation is from the "London Gentleman's Magazine of 1740:"

Upon some hasty errand Tom was sent, And met the parson curate as he went; But just like what he was—a perfect clown—It seems he passed him with a covered crown. The gentleman stopped and turning sternly said, "I don't mind you're iller laugh than I." "Why, ay," says Tom; still jogging on, "that's true." Thank God, he feeds me, but I'm taught by you."

Bolding's Parentage.

We have received the following reply to our comments upon the note of "One who knows."

"One who knows" repeats that no such person as "Bolding," or "Boulden," ever represented the Petersburg District of Virginia, in Congress. The writer knew "Thomas T. Boulden," who succeeded the erratic John Randolph, from the Charlotte District, in Virginia, and singular enough suddenly expired whilst in the act of announcing the death of his predecessor. He was one of the purest men of the times, and it is not probable he was the father of the South Carolina negro "Bolding," who has for some days been endeavoring to prove himself an Indian.

Astor House, September 1, 1851.

Perhaps our correspondent may be correct in saying that the Petersburg district of Virginia was never represented by a Bolding, though he admits it was a Boulden. The pronunciation is substantially the same, and the person referred to by the fugitive may have been Boulden as well as Bolding. As to the purity of Thomas C. Boulden, we know nothing about it, but our correspondent must be aware that the standard of purity varies in different places and in different stages of civilization.

It has not usually been esteemed an impeachment of a gentleman's purity in Virginia, to charge him with that relationship to his slave stock which was claimed by young Bolding. Indeed, we believe the "run of the plantation" has always been esteemed one of the "time-honored privileges" of the ardent young Virginians. We cannot, therefore, see any force in our correspondent's argument *ad hoc*, until we know the standard by which the purity of the Petersburg delegate was measured.

But, perhaps, some light may be thrown upon this embarrassing question, by a perusal of an advertisement which appears in the *National Intelligencer*, of some land for sale on Lower James River. It is signed Robert B. Bolding, Petersburg, Va. Those who are interested in further prosecuting their researches into the genealogy of young Bolding, are respectfully referred to this advertisement, which has been running in the *Intelligencer* since July 8.—N. Y. Post.

A Fugitive Slave.

A Patriarch from the South arrived in Cleveland on Tuesday last week, from Buffalo, on his way South, having with him a live personal. The *True Democrat* says, that the Columbus train and the Ravens and leaves at the same hour, and by very strange mixing up, when the said trains started, the master was upon the Columbus train and the chattie, *unfortunately* upon the Ravens train. This inevitable destiny severed strongest ties!

It is believed by some that the said chattie person actually passed through Ravens, and that he (a chattie)—is that good grammar? is now in Canada.—*Lana Deo*. Our friends in Cleveland, probably understand, that since the opening of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the most direct route to any place, is through Ravens, of course. Certain it is, by aid of the C. & P. R. R. and the U. R. R. (underground) that road the route through Ravens to Queen Vic's dominions is both speedy and safe.

Of course no "good citizen" of Portage County, felt any disposition to violate that Christian enactment, the Fugitive Law, by giving aid and comfort to the said fleeing and panting fugitive.

They didn't did they? Are there not some "higher law" Christians in Portage county? Let the lower law doctors *quest*—Ohio Star.

Mr. Love of Buffalo, who has taken such an active and praiseworthy part in the defence of the alleged slave Daniel, is brother to Rev. H. T. Love, of North Adams—so we learn.

Women's Rights Convention.

In accordance with a vote of the Women's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October last, another Convention for the same object, viz: "to consider the Rights, Duties and Relations of Woman," will be held in Worcester, Mass., the 16th and 17th of October next.

We invite all, both men and women, to meet at the appointed time and place, for the free and full discussion of this great question. The cause itself, affecting as it does the destiny of the race, takes the front rank in those Reform movements which the progressive spirit of the age has called into being; and invites to its aid all who see and feel the wrongs which grow out of the false position occupied by Woman, and who having

"No dread of what Is called for by the instinct of mankind,"

Dare give to such a movement, the sanction of their presence, and to embody in word and deed the thought and feeling which they must have, who see that Woman, Socially, Civilly, Religiously and Educationally, occupies an unnatural and unworthy position.

The work contemplated, is no "child's play." It was directly with the thought, so deeply rooted and so hoary, that Woman is only an appendage, and not an integral part in the fabric of human society. It is in full conflict with the world's teachers,—its preachers, its lawgivers, its facts and its painters.

It stands opposed to those soul-blighting usages of society which have consigned Woman to an aimless and objectless existence, and have baptized a life so unworthy, as peculiarly fitting and graceful for Woman.

Such are some of the circumstances; come then to the Convention, prepared as thought meets thought, to seize and use each new ray of light in dispelling the "gross darkness" that is spread everywhere, relative to Woman's Rights, and the duties that grow out of those Rights.

Reports will be presented, from the Committees, appointed by the last Convention; on Education, Industrial Associations; Civil and Political Functions, and Social Relations.

In addition to those who last year gave interest to the Convention, Mrs. Con of Ohio, will be present. In behalf of the Committee, LUCY STONE, PAULINA W. DAVIS, WM. H. CHANNING.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850.

And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued, 2,000
" amt. of property insured, \$1,615,100
" amount of Premium Notes, 8,479
" " of Cash Premiums, 5,891
" " of Losses, 760

Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 6,131

From the above it will be seen that we already number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

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Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis. James Herick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Taff, Briceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConeville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hamilton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THOS. SHARP & BROTHERS, Salem, May 30, 1851.

Every Body Look this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy—In shaving we'll be sure to please ye; Combs that's ready, with scissors keen, We cut your hair both sleek and clean; If your head is coated with dandruff, Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff, And if you doubt at all and wish to see, Call at Ambers Block, just number three!

LEE & JOHNSON, Salem, April 12, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O. May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

The Young Abolitionists!

Oil Conversations on Slavery—By J. Ellsworth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in want can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Mail 25 cts., per copy. Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati. August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps, Pelton's Key to do, Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Hildesheim's Universal Pronouncing Geography, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascusville Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN. Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPLIQUES, for Common Schools. E. W.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!!—Office over the Book Store.—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. A general assortment of carriage stock, on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted. Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be entrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Aug. 10, 1850. L. TRESSCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!!—Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY, with Iron Axles and two superior Panning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY, Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 21, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading; to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age,' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrait of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Litell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years), but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of contributions from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that by winnowing the wheat from the chaff, by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The LIVING AGE is published every Thursday, by E. Litell & Co., corner of Tremont and Broad streets, Boston; Price 12-2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the postage;—thus virtually carrying on the plan of sending every man's copy to him. Postage FREE; placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood.

We hope for such future change in the law, or in the interpretation thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

E. LITTELL, & CO. Boston.

YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedar's Goods at Wholesale.

AT prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturers and importers and consists of the following: Spot Thread, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Shoo Buttons, Combs, Laces, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Edgings, Pins, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Glovers, &c. &c. &c. Envelopes, Cap-Paper, Fancy Note Paper, Portfolios, Metalic Pens, Bonnet Wire, Linnen Braid, Worsted Braid, Silk Braid, Port Monnaies, Fans, Zephyrs, Shoe Thread, Business Cards, Calendars, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Spot Silk in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each apool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid Fanny-Machine Buttons, a new article just coming into the market. Our stock will be constantly renewed through Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. June 18, 1851. SAM'L BROOKE.